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Research, and the American Journal of Anatomy. These five journals and their content, which are a credit to the medical profession, were made possible by the development of what Professor Barker calls the semi-university schools of medicine where in six or eight of the best centres the first two years' study is devoted to the applications of these sciences to disease, hospital visitation, clinical practice, etc. Most of the work published in these five journals would have been impossible so long as medical professors were also practicing physicians. That so many of those who in the last two years are still so is a just ground of reproach, and until this evil is removed we shall not have real medical schools in the best European sense.

Hirnanatomie und Psychologie, von L. EDINGER. August Hirschwald, Berlin, 1900. pp. 25.

This book is an interesting summary of the present status and recent changes in the study of the brain.

The Neurones and the Neurone Concept considered from the Anatomical, Physiological, Pathological and Psychological Point of View, by WESLEY MILLS. Montreal Medical Journal, December, 1903. pp. 22.

This is a convenient latest attempt to sum up in popular form, with the use of thirty diagrams, the present views concerning neurones. Convenient as it is, it has what we deem the great defect of making no attempt to give the literature upon the subject.

Die Erregung, Hemmung, und Narkose, von N. E. WEDENSKY. Martin Hager, Bonn, 1904. pp. 152.

For a score of years this vigorous thinker has devoted himself largely to the problem which Setchinoff first made prominent, namely inhibition, and here he sums up in a concise way his own conclusions having brought it into formal relation with excitation and narcosis. He has reached the conclusion that narcotic states can be caused by ordinary means of excitation and that these are in turn akin to inhibition. This interesting work needs fuller notice which we hope to be able to give later.

Krystallisation und Morphogenesis, von MORIZ BENEDIKT. Moritz Benedikt, Wien, 1904. pp. 68.

This is chiefly an account of the as yet mostly unpublished researches of the Roman savant Schroen which Benedikt thinks show a connecting link between animate and inanimate nature. Development of energy by slight stimuli is not a specially psychic phenomenon. There is no specific protoplasm. Mineral organization is not entirely different from that of life. Benedikt concludes with a wild speculation about the possibility of living creatures in the sun.

Response in the Living and Non-Living, by JAGADIS CHUNDER BOSE. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1902. pp. 199.

The author treats here of the mechanical response of living substances to different stimuli, electric response in general, electric response in plants and the method of negative variation, the block method, effects of single stimulus and of superposed stimuli, diphasic variation, the relation between stimulus and response, the influence of temperature, anæsthetics and poisons. The response in metals is then considered together with inorganic response and that in metals generally. The methods of ensuring consistent results, molecular mobility, fatigue, and modified response in inorganic material, the effects of chemical reagents, reactions to light, retinal currents, and

visual analogues, conclude the topics treated. Most of these papers are transformed and edited from the earlier publications of the writer.

The Special Physics of Segmentation as shown by Synthesis, from the standpoint of universally valid dynamic principles, of all the artificial parthenogenetic methods, by E. G. SPAULDING. Reprinted from the *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. VI, No. 3, February, 1904. pp. 97-122.

Einführung in die Experimentelle Entwicklungsgeschichte, von OTTO MAAS. J. F. Bergmann, Wiesbaden, 1903. pp. 203.

Every student of these subjects will heartily welcome an attempt to bring together in order all the various efforts to control development of the early stages of life by the application of chemical, physical, thermal and other methods. The larger part of the work is devoted to the specific, internal factors of development, and the book is copiously illustrated.

Über die Bedeutung des Darwin'schen Selectionsprincipis, von DR. LUDWIG PLATE. 2d ed. W. Englemann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 247.

The writer first discusses objections to Darwinism that he believes unessential or passé. He then passes, after this introduction, to the essential and genuine objections which he finds to be very many, and finally attempts to sum up the factors of development as they must be apportioned between Darwin, Lamarck, Weismann, Roux, Wallace and others.

The Prevailing Conception of Degeneracy and Degenerate, with a plea for introducing the supplementary terms, deviation and deviate, by G. L. WALTON. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. CL, No. 3, pp. 61-63. Jan. 21, 1904.

Walton objects even to the term superior degenerate because it has been associated with rather extreme types of decadence. Many stigmata which he would include under the term deviate, like, for instance, flecks on the iris, different shade of the two eyes, are too slight to be called degenerate.

While there is much to be said in favor of the word deviate neither it nor perhaps any other that can be suggested is sufficient to designate the very many forms of human aberration. For instance, precocity and retardation do not involve deviation from the line of normal development but only acceleration or slowness of progress on it. This the term deviate does not exactly express. Neither does aberrate or variate which has also been suggested. Perhaps abnormal is abstractly the best word, but this, too, has now unpleasant associations as any of the new words would soon have if generally adopted.

Symbol-Psychology; A new interpretation of Race-Traditions. By ADOLPH RÖDER. Harper & Bros., New York, 1903. pp. 204.

This, if we understand it aright, is a very unique book. It selects seven themes from folk-lore and presents a composite or comparative account of the main features of each, and then makes very bold suggestions as to what in the soul or in the history of nature or man in the past they symbolize. The seven themes he selects are the following: the twin-brother story; the man-animal story; the life-token; journeys and wanderings; the captive maiden; gods, heroes, dwarfs, and giants; the architecture of souls. The first question that naturally arises is, "Has the author really found typical story roots from the very many that might be selected, and especially, has he really found his way to the common centre or root?" This being granted, the far greater question of the soundness of his very bold suggestions as to interpretation may well give us pause.